

Ex. # 1893

Document No. 8172*

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(SEAL)

AFFIDAVIT BY EDWARD ERIC WILLIAMSON.

I, Edward Eric Williamson, Captain, now serving in Shanghai as an officer in the War Crimes Commission Team No. 9. make oath and say as follows:-

- (1) From 5th. June 1924 to 20th. July 1942 I was, apart from short periods of leave, serving in the Shanghai Municipal Police and latterly in charge of a Police district in Shanghai as a Chief Inspector.
- (II) I was in Shanghai on the 8th. December 1941 and continued to serve in the Shanghai Municipal Police until the 31st. July 1942, when I was relieved of my position by the Japanese. I was interned in Yu Yuen Civil Assembly Center on the 9th. February 1943. I remained there until April 1945 when I with the remainder of the camp was transferred to the Eastern Area Civil Assembly Center, at 41, Ningkuo Road, Shanghai.
- (III) The attached report from "Military Staff Office" dated the 2nd. May 1946 to "The International Military Tribunal Far East" and Sh.1/46 Appendix "B" which are attached to this my affidavit and signed by me respectively as exhibits "A" and "B" are true to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

SWORN at His Britannic Majesty's)
Consulate-General at Shanghai in) /s/ Edward Williamson
the Republic of China this 6th)
day of June, 1946.)

Before me:

/s/ J. W. M. GADSBY

BRITISH PRO CONSUL
at Shanghai.

British-Consulate-General
(SEAL)
Shanghai

"A"

FROM: Military Staff Office.
DATE: 2nd May, 1946.
TO : The International Military Tribunal Far East.

GENERAL TREATMENT OF ALLIED NATIONALS BY THE JAPANESE

8.12.41. TO THE TERMINATION OF HOSTILITIES.

Herewith a general statement of the treatment of Allied Nationals by the Japanese authorities in the Shanghai Area between 8th December 1941 to the termination of hostilities.

On the early morning (about 4 a.m.) on the 8th December, 1941 the Japanese made it known to the Shanghai public that a state of war existed by shelling the H.M.S. "Petrel" and capturing the U.S.S. "Wake" both vessels were then in the Whangpoo River. Thereafter at 10 a.m. on the same day the Japanese Military entered the International Settlement with light tanks etc. On completion of this operation the Japanese proceeded to take over all Allied business houses.

At various dates following the occupation of the Settlements in Shanghai the Japanese Gendarmery acting on information and from years of inquiries proceeded to arrest prominent Allied Nationals e.g., heads of business firms and leading members of National Societies. These persons were then taken to an apartment house known as "Bridge House" which had been the headquarters of the Japanese Gendarmery since 1937 the date of the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. When these Allied Nationals were taken to Bridge House they were thrown into a filthy verminous cell which was already overcrowded with persons of various nationality both male and female, numbering between fifteen and twenty persons. For the toilet a bucket in the corner of the cell was the only facility provided serving both male and female occupants. The food provided was mainly rice in porridge form with weak tea in quantities not sufficient to sustain life. Sleep was impossible in these cells as all could not lie down at once. They, the prisoners, were only supplied with one blanket which was also verminous.

On the days previous to interrogations these prisoners were placed in a cell usually next door to a torture chamber where they could hear the yells and cries of persons being beaten and tortured hearing moans as if the person beaten were actually dying. This treatment of arrested civilians viz, locked in a filthy cell, little or no food, made to listen to the tortures and beating of

other prisoners such as, Chinese, Indian and Russians, was an organised, premeditated and inhuman way of breaking down the resistance and morale of these prisoners, so as to put them in mental and bodily fear of torture when their turn for "interrogation" came.

TORTURE.

Various tortures were administered during interrogation the main ones being "Water Torture" which is done by laying a person flat on his back on a bench with his head overhanging one end. A funnel is then placed in the mouth and water forced into the abdomen and lungs. The torturer then jumps on the stomach of his victim producing a drowning sensation.

Electric Treatment. This is done by tying the victim to a "painters ladder" in the shape of a crucifix and applying a hand manipulated shocking coil to the body. The parts chosen usually were around the private members or near the nose. Before this treatment is given the body is sprayed with cold water.

Beatings. These came into various categories such as :-
(1) Beating across the back and buttocks with a stick or hose. (2) Slapping of the face. (3) Kicking of the shins and various other sadistic methods such as kicking the private parts.

Other. In one case they removed both toe nails from the big toes of a victim without an anaesthetic. The rack torture was also administered and many others too numerous to mention.

Bridge House was a name which was broadcast in Shanghai during the occupation and was feared and dreaded by all nationalities and was effectively used by the Japanese on merchants as a lever for extortion.

HAIPHONG ROAD.

At approximately 4 a.m. on the 5th November 1942, many squads of Japanese Gendarmes assisted by Japanese members of the Shanghai Municipal Police, armed with Japanese Military Warrants arrested between three and four hundred Allied Nationals which included a few persons who were neither British or American. They were taken through the streets in open trucks and confined in an Ex U.S. Marine camp in Haiphong Road without cooking arrangements, rations, or toilet facilities. In this camp beatings

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... frequent and general conditions bad. From this camp various prisoners were removed to the Union Jack Club, Bridge House, or 76 Jessfield Road where beatings took place while under interrogation. It was in this camp that William Hutton was imprisoned, taken out and tortured to death.

This camp was dissolved in the summer of 1945 when the whole camp was taken to Fengtien near Peking North China by rail. This rail journey lasted four days and four nights with the occupants of the train only being allowed out for exercise twice and only given water on two occasions. The way this journey was arranged was a brutal and an inhuman way of transporting humans. Crowded coaches, no sanitary arrangements or food. On arrival at Fengtien the whole camp was for the most part suffering from some sort of ailment, and was made to march for three miles through a Chinese town to bare warehouses, where most of the men collapsed from lack of sleep, food or water.

CIVIL INTERNMENT CAMPS.

On the 9th February 1943, the Japanese Consul General (Mr. Yano) started to intern Allied men, women and children. The first camp to be formed was in the Shanghai Municipal Schools in Yu Yuen Road. Thereafter camps were formed at Great Western Road (Ash Camp), Lungsha (near the airfield), Chavai (an old amusement resort) at the Columbia Country Club Great Western Road, and the last one at Yangchow (near Nanking). At all these camps food and living conditions were bad, beatings were frequent, and discipline strict. Furthermore the consequences would have been much worse had it not been for the support of the International Red Cross and the Swiss Consulate. The Red Cross saw to it that friends could send into the camps at least one food parcel per month, and the Swiss Consulate donated bulk food supplies.

Japan treated the civil internees in Shanghai a degree better than any other part, because Shanghai was a sort of an "International Stage" the internees the actors and the International population of Shanghai the audience.

EASTERN AREA CAMP NINGKUO ROAD.

This camp deserves special mention. In the month of April 1945 the Camps at Yu Yuen Road School and the Columbia Country Club were joined and sent to an Ex-Roman Catholic Hospital (Sacred Heart) in Ningkuo Road. This hospital was taken over by the Japanese Military in 1937 as a venereal and dysentery hospital, and was used as such until they changed places with the internees in Yu Yuen Road.

When the internees took over this hospital as a Camp it was full of rats, lice, vermin, flies and mosquitoes. Most of the grounds were entrenched and full of water, all sanitary arrangements were out of order, and the only toilet available was a dry latrine. Water lay two feet deep under each building, the roofs leaked and the general conditions were abominable. The food supplied was usually festering salt pork which was condemned. One of the worst features of this camp was that the Japanese placed approximately one thousand one hundred Allied Nationals in the very middle of a Military area. These internees were not all fit persons. There were children of a few weeks old, men and women of over seventy all concentrated in areas surrounded by anti-aircraft batteries of all descriptions. This was made very plain when U. S. Planes raided the vicinity and the noise of the anti-aircraft guns made it impossible to carry on conversations or give orders to internees for safety.

In the last few days of the war and on three consecutive days about 600 U.S. aircraft raided Shanghai, and about 50 dive bombers attacked targets on the river. These fifty planes circled above this Eastern Area Camp and peeled off towards their objective. Anti-aircraft guns were firing all around and in the camp women were fainting. The Japanese knew they were putting their internees in the middle of a Military objective and subjecting them to the hazards of war;

YANGCHOW.

In the spring of 1943 the Japanese organized three internment camps at Yangchow near Nanking and were classified A, B, C, camps. Several months later A and B camps were sent back to Shanghai and distributed between the other internment camps in the Shanghai area. "C" camp remained in Yangchow until end of war. At this camp discipline was strict but beatings took place of a minor nature. However, the worst feature of the organization of these camps was that all men and women old and young were transported to camp under severe circumstances. They were packed aboard a small steamer in Shanghai and taken to a point on the Yangtze near Yangchow, where they were transferred to a barge, taken up a creek, and thereafter had to walk about three miles across country to the camp. In these camps food was short and medical supplies almost non-existent.

In conclusion the Japanese authorities both Civil Military and Naval did their best to lower the prestige of the white man in the eyes of all in East Asia. They, the Japanese lost no opportunity in parading Allied Nationals through the main streets of Shanghai, whether on foot or in lorries. This report would not be complete, however, without mentioning this final fact.

When the Japanese made all Allied Nationals wear red arm bands with the letter "A" for American, "B" for British etc. with a number appended, the Japanese openly admitted that it did not have the desired effect, as other nationals then knew who their friends were and took the red arm band as a sign of friendship.

Later and after the internment of Allied Nationals, the Japanese again openly admitted that it did not have the effect desired. They admitted that the Chinese and other nationals sympathy was with the internees.

Finally the last step came when the Japanese removed old and helpless persons from their homes and institutions, and interned them. These old people had been in China thirty, forty, and fifty years, and had a host of good class Chinese friends. The result was that a goodly amount of indignation was caused and the anti-Japanese feeling intensified. This was so much so, that the Japanese English language and Chinese language newspapers gave prominence to an article, which made excuses for the action in interning these old people whose interest in any state secret etc, had long since been annulled by the will to live on in the Country of their adoption.

/s/ Edward Williamson

Capt

No 9 W.C. IT Shanghai

"L"

THIS is the document marked "A" referred to in the Affidavit of EDWARD ERIC WILLIAMSON sworn before me at H.B.M. Consulate-General at Shanghai in the Republic of China, this 6th day of June, 1946.

/s/ J. W. M. GADSBY

BRITISH PRO CONSUL
at Shanghai

British Consulate-
General
(SEAL)
Shanghai

Sh. 1/46. Appendix B.

THE POOTUNG INTERNMENT CAMP.

In the first report regarding the treatment of Prisoners of War in the Shanghai area, the Pootung Internment Camp was by error omitted.

* The Pootung Internment Camp was formed for bachelors and men whose wives were not in China, however there were also some men interned in this camp whose wives were still in Shanghai, but owing to the fact that these men were married after the outbreak of war, the Japanese authorities did not regard their marriage ceremony as legal. The result being that many of the wives who were not interned were left with little or no support and suffered accordingly.

On or about the 23-1-43 the above men were summoned by the Japanese Consul General in Shanghai, and after being assembled in Shanghai, they were marched down to the river front, and transported to some empty British American Tobacco Company warehouses in Pootung on the opposite side of the river.

During their internment they were given at times unwholesome fish, meat, rice, and native vegetables to eat.

The sanitary and toilet arrangements were unsatisfactory and primitive. The roofs leaked, bugs and vermin abounded, and it was only by the concerted efforts of the internees themselves that the camp was made more or less sanitary.

At a later date this camp was used by the Japanese to intern

women and young people, who were allowed to mix with the men who had been interned about a year. This camp was unsuitable for women and girls.

The camp was also in a Military zone thereby exposing the internees to the hazards of war.

/s/ Edward Williamson Capt.
No. 9 W. C. I.T.
Shanghai

"B"

THIS is the document marked "B" referred to in the Affidavit of EDWARD ERIC WILLIAMSON sworn before me at H.B.M. Consulate-General at Shanghai in the Republic of China, this 6th day of June, 1946.

/s/ J. W. M. GADSBY

BRITISH PRO CONSUL

at Shanghai

British Consulate-General
(SEAL)
Shanghai

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FILE COPY
RETURN TO ROOM 361
「エドワード・エリック・ウイリアムソン」ノ陳述書

私、即チ目下上海ニ於テ第九戦争犯罪委員團ノ
一將校トシテ勤務中ノ陸軍大尉エドワード・エリ
ック・ウイリアムソンハ宣誓ノ上次ノ如ク申シ述
ベマス。

(一) 一九二四年六月五日ヨリ一九四二年七月三十日
迄、短期間ノ休暇ヲ除キ、私ハ上海市警察局ニ
勤務シ終リ頃ハ署長トシテ上海ノ一警察區ヲ擔
任シテ居リマシタ。

(二) 私ハ一九四一年十二月八日ニハ上海ニ居リ一九
四二年七月三十一日迄上海市警察局ニ引續キ勤
務シ、同日日本人ニヨリ同職ヲ免ゼラレマシタ。
私ハ一九四三年二月九日ニ「ADULTER」一般
人收容所ニ收容サレマシタ。私ハ一九四五年四
月迄其處ニ居リ、同月ソノ收容所ノ他ノ抑留者
達ト一緒ニ上海、「THINKO ROAD」街四一番地ノ
東部一般人收容所ニ移サレマシタ。

× × × × × × ×

上海共同租界ノ占領後屢々日本憲兵隊ハ情報ト
數年ニ亘ル調査ニ基キ、著名ナ聯合國人例ヘバ會
社社長ヤ自國団体ノ主要役員等ノ逮捕ニ取り掛リ
マシタ。此等ノ人々ハソレカラ日華軍機勃發ノ一
九三七年以來日本憲兵隊ノ本部トナツテイタ「ブ
リツデ・ハウス」トシテ知ラレテキル、アバー

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トニ進レテ行カレマシタ。之等連合國人ハ「ブ
リツヂ・ハタス」ニ進行サレルヤ、彼等ハ汚イ糞
虱ダラケノ一室ニ投ゲ込マレマシタ。其ノ室ハ既
ニ十五人カラ二十人ノ各國人男女デ混雜シテキマ
シタ。便所トシテハ其ノ室ノ隅ニ一個ノベケツガ
男女共用ニ置カレテアル丈デシタ。與エラレタ食
事ハ主ニ粥ト薄イ茶デ、量ハ生キテ行クニハ不充
分ナモノデアリマシタ。皆ガ同時ニ糞ニナルコト
ガ出来ナイノデ睡眠ハ取ルコトガ出来マセシデシ
タ。抑留者達ハ僅カニ一枚ノ毛布ヲ與エラレ且其
ノ毛布ニモ蚤ガ居マシタ。

訊問ノアル數日前ニハ俘虜達ハ通常拷問室ノ隣
リノ室ニ移サレマシタ。彼等ハ其ノ室デ叩カレ拷
問サレテイル人々ノ叫ビ聲ヤ泣キ聲ヲ聞ク事ガ出
來又叩カレタ人ガ全ク死ニカ、ツテイル様ナ呻キ
聲ヲ耳ニスルノデシタ。逮捕サレタ一般人ニ對ス
ル此ノ待遇即チ汚イ室ニ閉デ込メテ置クトカ、食
事ハ少量又ハ皆無デ、中國人、印度人、ロシア人
等他ノ抑留者ノ拷問ヤ殴打ヲ聞カセラレタト云フ
事ハ彼等ノ「訊問」ノ番ガ來ル時彼等ヲ心身共ニ
拷問ニ對シ恐怖サセル爲彼等ノ抵抗ト志氣トラ挫
クト云フ一ツノ組織的計畫的且非人道的ナ方法デ
アリマシタ。

拷問

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訊問中ハ各種ノ拷問ガ加エラレタガ、其ノ主ナルモノハ「水責」デ、之ハ入ラベンチノ上ニビタツト仰向ケニサセ頭ヲ其ノベンチノ一端カラ下ゲサシテ行ワレルモノデアリマス。ソレカラ一ツノ漏斗ガ口ニ入レラレ水ガ腹ヤ肺ニ無理矢理ニ入レラレルノデス。拷問者ハソレカラ犠牲者ノ腹ニ跳ビ上リ溺死スル時ノ氣持ヲ起サセルノデアリマス。

電氣拷問。之ハ桀ノ形デ「ベンキ屋ノ梯子」ニ犠牲者ヲ縛リツケ手デ扱ハレル電撃「コイル」ヲ身体ニ當テルヤリ方デ行ハレマス。ソレヲ當テル身体ノ部分ハ通常局部ノ周圍トカ鼻ノ近クナドデシタ。此ノ仕打ガ行ワレル前ニ身体ニハ冷水ガ吹キ掛ケラレマス。

殴打。之ハ次ノ如キ色々ナ種類ニ分ケラレテイマシタ。即チ

(一) 棒ヤ「ホース」デ背中ヤ尻部ヲ叩クコト、

(二) 顔面殴打。 (三) 向脛ヲ蹴ルコトヤ其他局部ヲ

蹴ル如キ好虐的方法。

其他。一度日本人ハ麻酔劑ナクシテ一犠牲者ノ兩足ノ親指カラ爪ヲ剥取りマシタ。拷問台ニヨル拷問モ又加エラレ其ノ他述べ切レナイ多数ノ拷問ガ加エラレマシタ。

「ブリッデ・ハウス」ハ占領中上海ニ於テ廣ク

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人ノ口ニ上ツタ名デ、凡ユル國民ニヨリ恐レ且怖
ガラレタモノデアリマシタ。ソシテ日本人ニヨッ
テ商品強奪ノタメノ成シトシテ效果的ニ用ヒラレ
マシタ。

／HAIPHONG ROAD／
ハイフオング街

一九四二年十一月五日午前四時頃、上海市警察
局附日本人ノ援助ヲ受ケ日本憲兵ノ多数ノ部隊ガ、
日本軍ノ逮捕狀ヲ持ツテ、三百乃至四百人ノ聯合
國民ヲ逮捕シマシタ。ソノ中ニハ若干ノ英米人デ
ナイ者モ居マシタ。彼等ハ無盡ノトラックデ市中
ヲ通り、調理設備モ食料モ便所設備モナイ「ハイ
フオング」街ノ前米國海兵隊兵舎ニ拘留サレマシ
タ。此ノ收容所デハ殴打ハ屢々デ、一般ノ状態ハ
ヒドイモノデシタ。此ノ收容所ヨリ多クノ俘虜ガ
「ユニオン・ジャック・クラブ」、「ブリッツ・
ハウス」及ゼスフィールド街第七十六番地ニ移サ
レマシタガ、其處デハ訊問中ニ殴打ガ行ハレタノ
デアリマス。「ウイリアム・ハットン」ガ拘留サ
レ、引出サレテ、死ニ至ル迄拷問サレタノハ此ノ
收容所デアリマシタ。

此ノ收容所ハ其レガ一九四五年ノ夏全員ガ鐵道
デ北支北京ノ近クニアル「フエンテイエン」ニ移
サレタ時保散サレマシタ。此ノ鐵道旅行ハ四晝夜

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カ、リマシタガ、汽車ニ乗ツテイル者ハ僅カニ同
程運動ノ爲ニ外出ヲ許サレ又僅カ、二度水ヲ與ヘ
ラレタノミデアリマシタ。此ノ旅行ガナサレタ方
法ハ人間ヲ輸送スルノニ野蠻的且非人道的方法デ
アリマシタ。車中ハ混雑シテ衛生設備モ食事モア
リマセンデシタ。「フエンテイエン」ニ到着スル
ト全收容員ハ大部分或種ノ病氣ニ患ツテ居リマシ
タ、ソシテ彼等ハガラントシタ倉庫迄支那ノ町ヲ
通り三哩行進サセラレマシタ。其處デハ大概ノ人
ガ睡眠食物及水ノ不足ニヨリ倒レマシタ。

一般人收容所

一九四三年二月九日日本總領事 ^{／H. YAHO／}（ヤノ氏）ガ連
合國ノ男子、女子、及子供ヲ收容シ始メマシタ。
最初設ケラレタ收容所ハ「ユーイエン」街ニアル
上海市立學校デアリマシタ。其ノ後收容所ハ「グ
レイト・ウエスターン」街、（アツシユ收容所）、
ルンホワ（飛行場ノ近ク）、「グレイト・ウエス
タートン」街「コロンビア・カンツリー・クラブ」
ニアル「チャペイ」舊娛樂場）及モウーツハ楊州
（南京附近）ニ設ケラレマシタ。此等全テノ收容
所ニ於テハ食事及生活狀態ハ悪ク、殴打ハ屢々デ
且規則ハ嚴格デシタ。更ニ國際赤十字及瑞西領事

★ Doc 8172

ノ支給がナカッタナラバ、其ノ結果ハ更ニ悪カシ
タデアリマセウ。赤十字社ハ友人ガ一ヶ月ニ少
トモ一箇ノ食料小包ヲ收容所ニ送り得ル様ニシマ
シタ、ソシテ、瑞西領事ハ大量ノ食料供給品ヲ寄
附シマシタ。

日本ハ上海ニ於ケル一役人收容者ヲ他ノ場所ヨ
リハ少々良ク待遇シマシタ。何トナレバ上海ハ一
種ノ「國際舞台」デ、抑留者ハ役者デアリ上海ノ
各國民ハ観衆デアツタカラデス。

(以下次頁ニ續ク)

★
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7.

ニングオ街 / EHEKCO ROAD / 東部收容所

此ノ收容所ハ特筆ニ價イシマス。一九四五年四月ニ「ユー・ユエン」學校並ニ「コロンビア・カンツリ・クラブ」ニ在ツタ收容所ガ合併シテ「ニングオ」街ノ前ローマ・カトリック病院（聖心）ニ移サレマシタ。此ノ病院ハ一九三七年ニ日本軍隊ニヨリ性病及赤痢病院トシテ接收サレ、「ユー・ユエン」街ノ抑留者ト場所ヲ交代スル迄其ノ儘使用サレマシタ。抑留者達ガ收容所トシテ此ノ病院ヲ入手シタ時ニハソレハ、ドブ鼠、ハツカ鼠、虱、虫、蚤及蚊デ充滿シテイマシタ。地面ノ大部ハ壁壕ガ掘ラレ水デ一杯デ全テノ衛生設備ハ故障シテオリ唯一ノ使用可能ナ便所ハ水溝ノナイ便所デアリマシタ。水ガ各建物ノ下ニ、二呎迄上ツテ來テ居リ屋根ハ漏リ且一般ノ状態ハ話ニナラス程デアリマシタ。支給サレタ食物ハ通常食べラレモシナイ腐敗シタ鹽ヅケノ豚肉デシタ。本收容所ノ最も惡イ特點ハ日本人ガ約一一〇〇人ノ連合國人ヲ軍事地獄ノ真中ニ置イタコトデアリマス。此等抑留者ハ全部ガ健全デハアリマセンデシタ。彼等ノ中デ生後數週間ノ子供ヤ七十才以上ノ男子、女子ガ皆アラユル種類ノ高射砲陣ニヨリ圍マレタ場所ニ集中サレテイマシタ。米國機ガ其ノ附近ヲ空襲シソシテ高射砲ノ音が抑留者達ニ話スコトモ避難ノタメノ命令ヲ傳エルコトモ不可能ニシタトキニコノコ

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トガ非常ニ明カニナリマシタ。

戦争最后ノ数日、三日間續ケテ米國機約六百ガ上海ヲ空襲シ急降下爆撃機約五十ガ河沿ノ目標ニ對シテ攻撃シマシタ。コレヲノ五十機ハコノ東部地域收容所上空ヲ旋回シ彼等ノ目標ニ急降下シマシタ。高射砲ガアタリ一面デ射撃シ收容所デハ婦女子達ガ失神シマシタ。日本人ハ彼等ガ軍事目標ノ中央ニ抑留者達ヲ入レテソレヲ戦争ノ危険ニ晒シテイルコトヲ知ツテイマシタ。

楊州

一九四三年春日本人ハ南京ノ近ク楊州ニ三ツノ抑留者收容所ヲ設ケテ「A」、「B」、「C」收容所トシマシタ。數ヶ月后「A」、「B」兩收容所ハ上海ニ戻サレ上海地區ノ他ノ抑留者收容所ニ配分サレマシタ。「C」收容所ハ終戦迄楊州ニ残リマシタ。コノ收容所デハ規律ハ嚴格デシタガ其處デ行ハレタ殴打ノ程度ハ輕イモノデシタ。然シナガラコレヲノ收容所ノ最モ惡イ點ハ全老若男女ガ詰イ狀況ノ下ニ收容所ニ移サレタトイフコトデス。彼等ハ上海デ一隻ノ小汽船ニ詰メ込マレ楊州附近ノ楊子江上ノ某地點ニ運バレ其處デ一隻ノ舢艫ニ移サレ、小川ヲ溯リソレカラ收容所迄三哩ノ野原ヲ横ギツテ歩カサレマシタ。コレヲノ收容所デハ食物ハ不足シ醫藥品ハ殆ンドアリ

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マセシタ。

終りに申シマスガ日本當局ハ文官タルト陸海軍タルトヲ問フズ東亞ニ於ケル總テノ人ノ目ノ前デ白人ノ威信ヲ監スコトニ全カラ盡シマシタ。彼等日本人ハ徒歩ダロウガ車上ダロウガ機會サヘアレバ必ズ適合國民ニ上乗ノ大通ヲ行進サセマシタ。所デ最后ニ次ノ事柄ヲ述べナケレバ此ノ報告ハ完全ナモノトハナラナイテセウ。即チ日本人ハ米國人ニハ「A」英國人ニハ「B」等全適合國民ニ番號ヲツケタ赤腕章ヲ附ケサセタケレドモ日本人ハ其時ニソレハ所期ノ效果ヲ齎サナイト公然ト認メマシタ。何トナレバ其他ノ諸國民ハ其ノ當時誰ガ自分達ノ友人デアルカラ知リソノ赤腕章ヲ友情ノ印ト考エテイタカラデス。

其後、適合國民ノ抑留后モ日本人ハ再び公然トソノ事ガ所期ノ效果ヲ齎ラサナイトイフコトヲ認メマシタ。彼等ハ中國人其他ノ諸國民ガ抑留者ニ同情シテイタコトヲ認メマシタ。

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10.

居住セントスル意思ノタメニ既ニ如何ナル國家機密
等ニモ固必ラ失ツテシマツテイルノニ拘ラス彼等ヲ
抑留シタトイフ行動ニ對シテ色々辯明シタ論說ヲ特
筆大書シマシタ。

× × × × ×

浦東抑留者收容所

× × × × ×

彼等ハ抑留中時々健康ニ有害ナ魚、肉、米、及土
地テ出來々野菜ヲ食ベサセラレマシタ。

衛生並ニ便所ノ設備ハ不適當且原始的デシタ。屋
根ハ漏リ南京蟲ヤ毒蟲ガ多クテ抑留者自身ノ共同勢
力ニヨツテ始メテ收容所ハ多少衛生的ニナリ得タノ
デアツタ。

従日日本人ハコノ收容所ヲ婦人ト子供達ヲ抑留ス
ルノニ利用シマシタ。彼等ハ約一ヶ年前カラ抑留サ
レテイタ男達ト一諸ニ住マサレマシタ。コノ收容所
ハ婦人ヤ少女達ニハ不適當デシタ。

コノ收容所モ軍事地帯ニアリ其レ故抑留者ハ戦争
ノ危険ニ晒サレタノデシタ。

× × × × ×